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# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AMERICAN  
SAILORS IN  
WINTER  
GARB AT  
SIGNAL  
PRACTICE  
WITH FLAGS

(© Paul Thompson.)

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A. S. HURLBURT,  
Publisher General.





## A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Serbians Rendered Homeless by the Invasion of Their Country.

**DR. MIL-  
DENKO R.  
VESNITCH**,  
head of the  
Serbian War  
Mission to the  
United States,  
in addressing  
the Senate at  
Washington on  
Jan. 5, spoke  
the simple and  
literal truth  
when he said  
that the Serbian  
Nation has suf-  
fered in this war  
more than any  
other nation, for,  
as a nation and  
as a people,  
Serbia has been  
all but wiped  
out of existence.

Dr. Vesnitch,  
Chief of Serbian Mission.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)

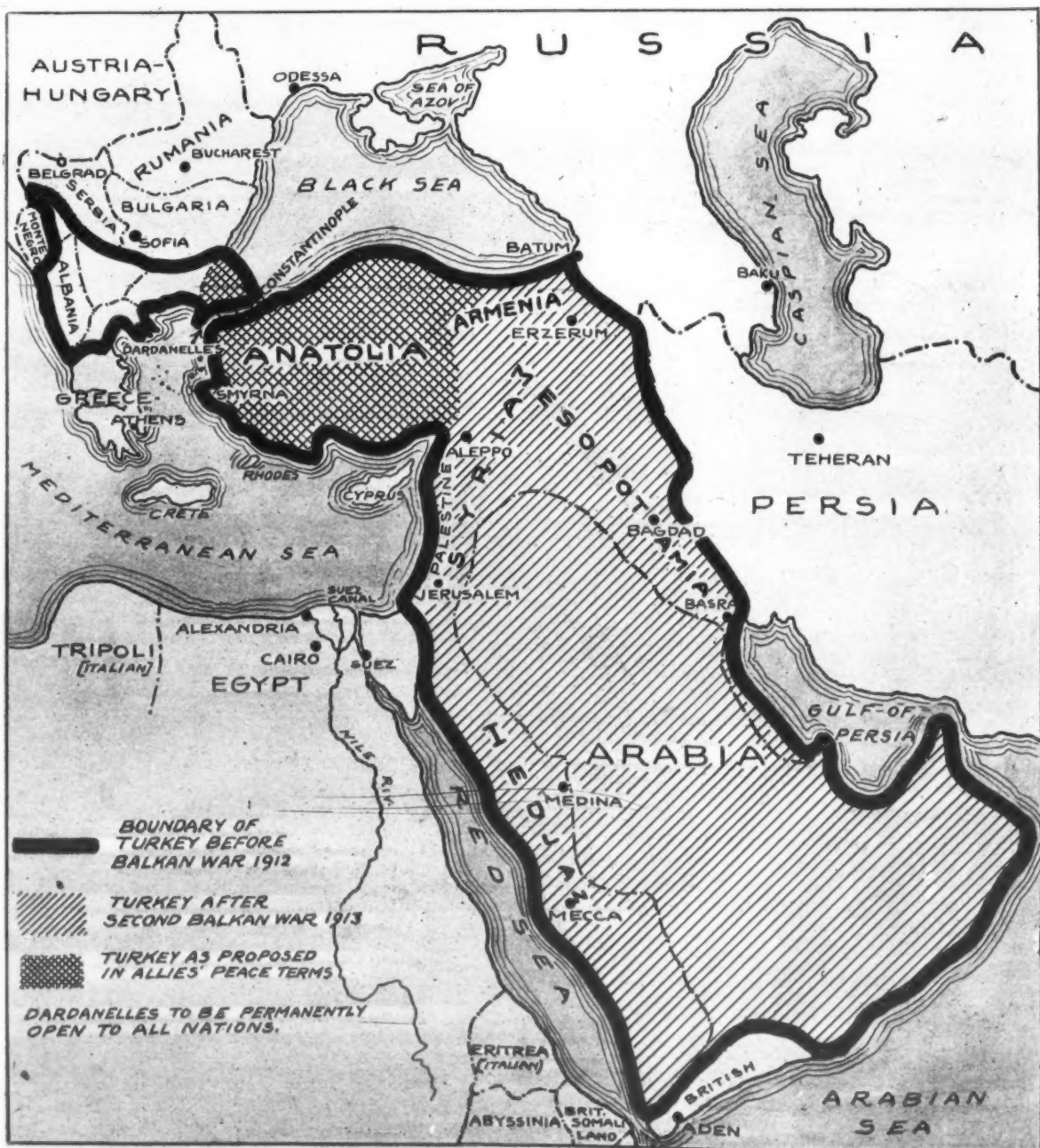
Today the Serbian Government and the Serbian King and his family are in exile; and the remnants of the Serbian people are scattered, for the most part, far from their homes, a few thousands in friendly alien lands, but larger numbers in slavery to their German, Austrian, and Bulgarian conquerors. Emigrating from their ancient fatherland in Galicia, north of the Carpathians, the Serbians settled in the Balkan Peninsula in the seventh century, occupying the territories now known as Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Banat (Southern Hungary), Serbia, and Macedonia. It was not until the Crimean War (1853-1856) that Serbia was started on the road to complete political emancipation. In the later Russian-Turkish war of 1877 Serbia co-operated with Russia, sending her troops against Constantinople, and at the Congress of Berlin, when peace was established, the independence of Serbia was at last formally recognized. In December, 1910, when the last census before the Balkan war was taken, Serbia had a population of 2,911,751; and her area was given as 18,650 square miles. After the victory of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece) over Turkey, in 1912, Serbia shared in the spoils to the extent of increasing her territory to a total of 33,900 square miles, of which the total population was 4,547,990. In old Serbia, before the German invasion, nearly every peasant occupied and cultivated his own freehold, which averaged from ten to thirty acres in size. The country was fairly prosperous. Living conditions were comfortable, at least, if not easy. Pauperism was practically unknown. The close connection of Serbia with the beginning of the great war does not need to be described anew. President Wilson in his statement of American war aims on Jan. 8 demanded that Serbia

must be evacuated by the invaders, given access to the sea, and guaranteed economic and political independence and territorial integrity.

\* \* \*

**I**F the war aims in regard to the Turkish, or Ottoman, Empire, as outlined by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson are achieved and embodied in the treaty of peace on which will be based the new map of the world, the territory once under the Sultan's rule will again have been greatly diminished in area. The shrinkage of the Turkish dominion has been pro-

ceeding rapidly even in recent years. In 1912, after a short and disastrous war with Italy, Tripoli, over which the Sultans of Turkey had ruled for more than a hundred years, was lost. By the terms of peace that ended the Balkan war, Turkey lost more than 60,000 square miles of territory. In 1915 England proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt which automatically removed the richest province in Africa from under the Turkish rule. And in 1915, also, the Greeks seized another possession, the Island of Samos. The Ottoman Empire was at the height of its power in 1571. At that time it included all of the northern part of Africa, including Egypt and the Barbary States, all of Asia Minor, all of what is now known as the Balkan States, part of Italy and Hungary, and most of the important islands in the Mediterranean Sea. Some of the Russian States were also under the protection of the Sultan. From then on the empire began to disintegrate. One by one the outlying provinces were lost. In 1683, however, Sultan Kara Mustapha invaded Hungary with a large army. Overcoming all resistance, he finally laid siege to Vienna, the stronghold of the Hapsburgs. For two months the Turks made desperate attempts to storm the walls. The fate of Europe hung in the balance. After a trying siege the city was relieved by an army of Germans and Poles under the leadership of King John of Poland. One of the most decisive battles in the history of Europe was fought before the walls of the city, and the Turkish army, badly defeated, was forced to retreat. From that day to the present Turkey has engaged in war after war in efforts to retain her possessions. The present Sultan rules over a territory less than three times the size of Texas. The area of Turkey in Europe now is only 10,000 square miles, and the only considerable part of Asia still firmly under control is Anatolia. According to the British and American war program, Armenia, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and Mesopotamia are to become autonomous.



Map Illustrating the Shrinkage of the Territories of the Turkish Empire.



## Arabs Fighting for Independence Against Turkey



ARABIAN HORSEMEN RETURNING AFTER A VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE TURKS NEAR THE RED SEA.  
AN INDEPENDENT ARABIA IS ONE OF THE WAR AIMS INDORSED BY GREAT BRITAIN IN THE  
STATEMENT MADE ON JANUARY 5 BY PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE.  
(Pictorial Press Photo.)



A DETACHMENT OF BEDOUIN VOLUNTEERS SERVING WITH THE ARABS IN THEIR WAR FOR FREEDOM.  
PART OF ARABIA—THE HEDJAZ—IS ALREADY AN INDEPENDENT KINGDOM.  
(Pictorial Press Photo.)



# President Wilson's Epoch-Making Program of World Peace

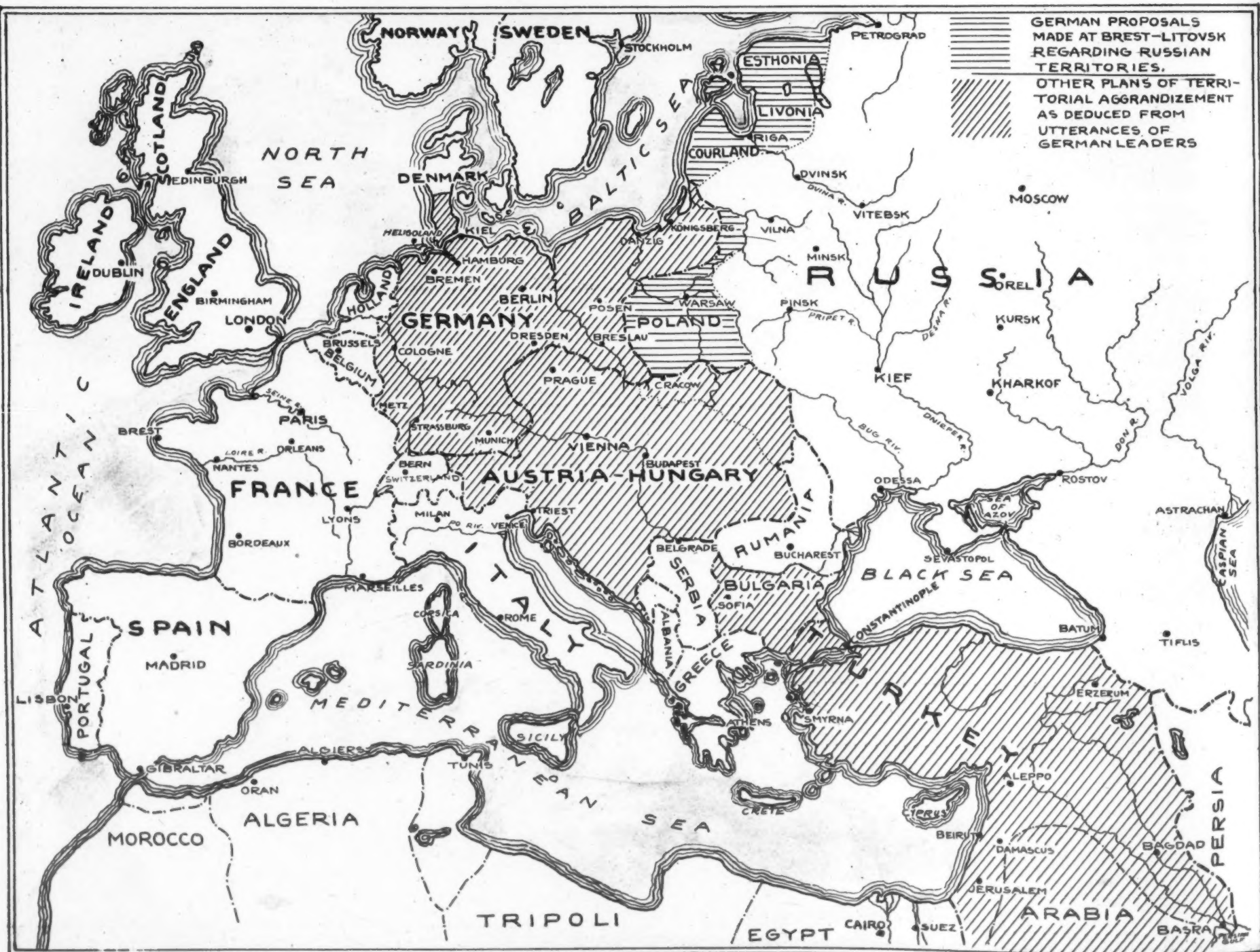
AFTER a long agitation in Great Britain for a clear and precise statement of war aims and of the terms on which peace could be made, Premier Lloyd George in a speech to the British labor organizations on Jan. 5 outlined the purposes to which the Government was committed. Three days later, on Jan. 8, President Wilson in an address to Congress set forth the aims for which America was fighting. On nearly every point the President indorsed Lloyd George's statement, the only marked difference being in their attitude toward Russia. Lloyd George said that Great Britain could not be held accountable for what the present Russian Government did in negotiating with the Central Powers. President Wilson, on the other hand, expressed the liveliest concern for Russia's welfare and future as a democracy. Another difference between the British and the American statements was that the former was silent on the question of the freedom of the seas, whereas the latter contained a strong declaration in favor of this principle of international life. President Wilson's address has been received on all hands as an epoch-making declaration, and nowhere has it been greeted with greater enthusiasm than in the politi-



WILHELM II.,  
GERMAN EMPEROR AND KING OF PRUSSIA.  
(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

cal and industrial organizations of British Labor. The President's program of world peace was outlined in fourteen articles, of which the following is a summary:-

- 1—Open covenants of peace without private international understandings.
- 2—Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action.
- 3—Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
- 4—Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
- 5—Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the Government.
- 6—Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development.
- 7—Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.
- 8—All French territory to be freed and restored, and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.
- 9—Readjustment of Italy's frontier along clearly recognized lines of nationality.



MAP SHOWING GERMAN TERMS PROPOSED TO RUSSIA AND OTHER WAR AIMS.



# in Contrast with the Aims of German Imperialism

10—Freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

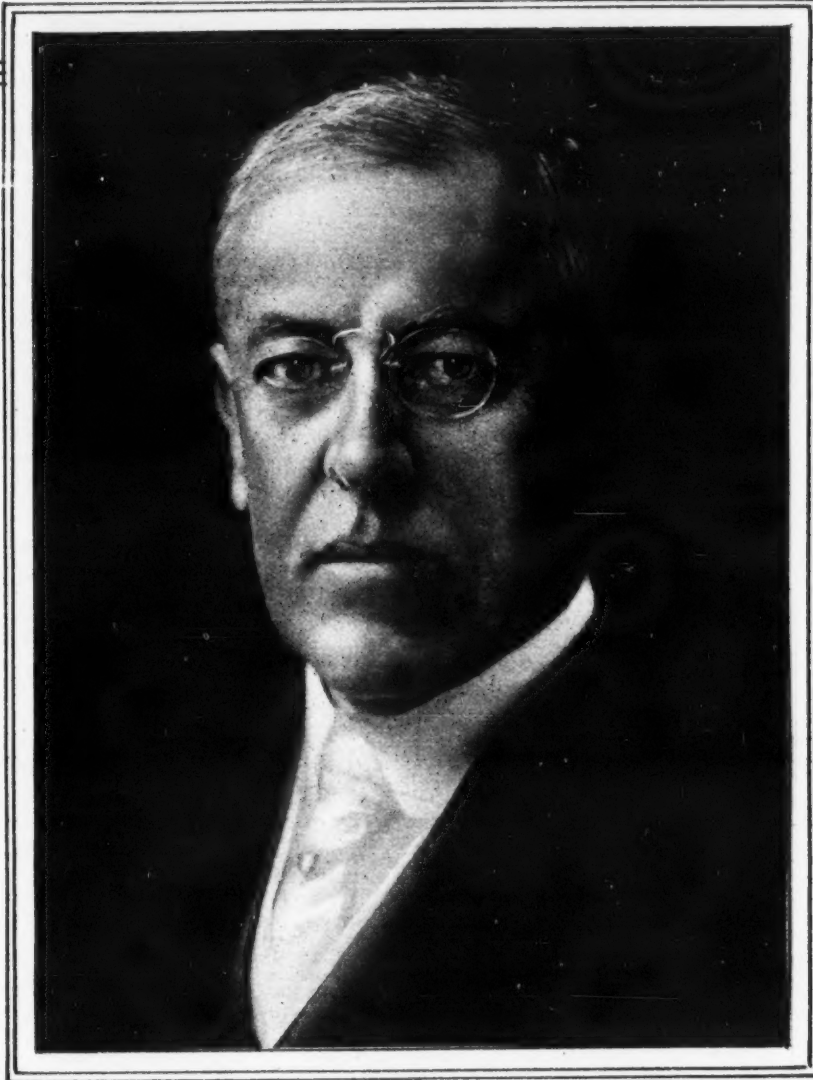
11—Evacuation of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia, and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan States.

12—Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman Empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.

13—Establishment of an independent Polish State, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish population, with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.

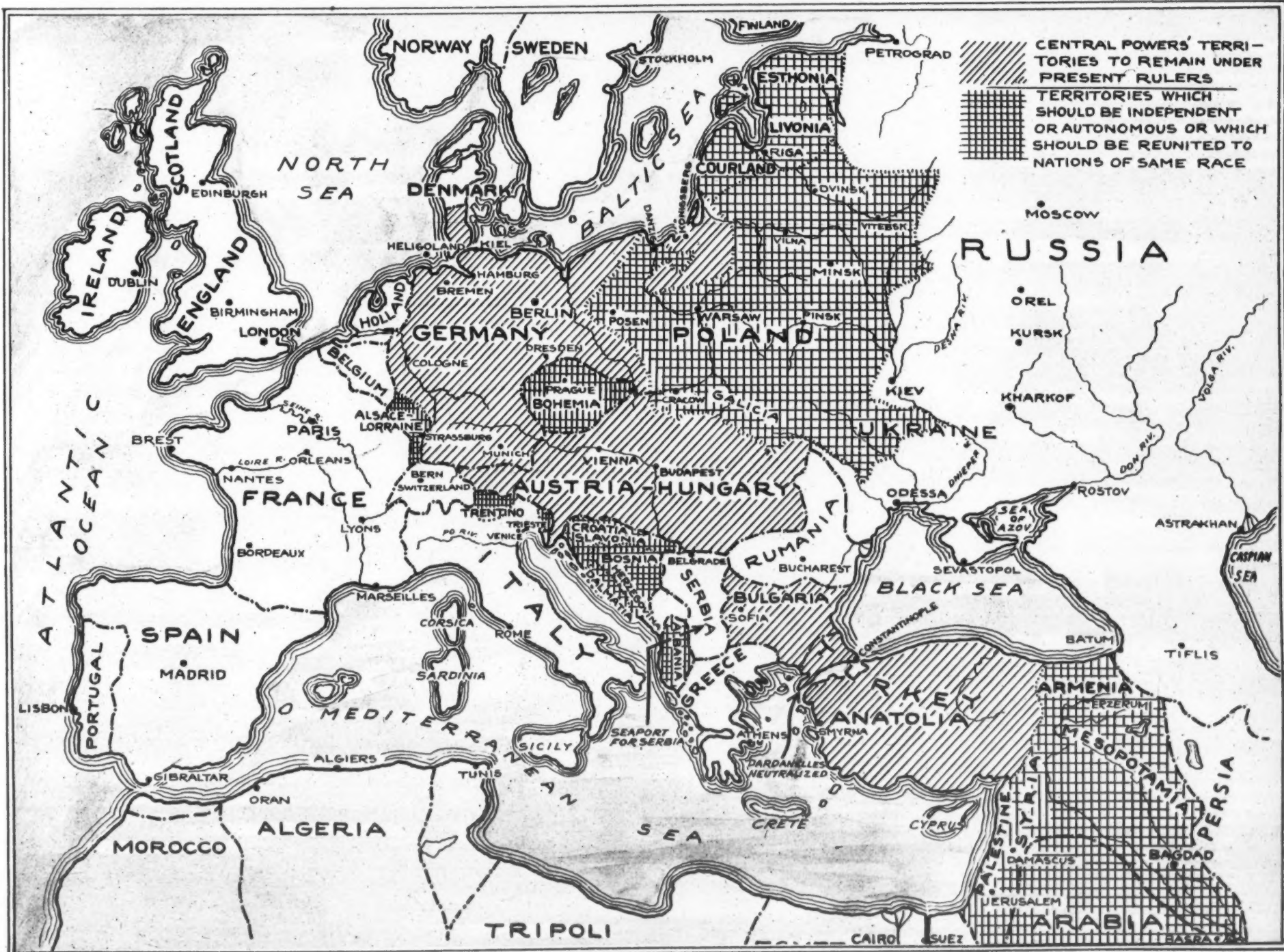
14—General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small States alike.

Apart from the Lloyd George and Wilson programs, the only other complete statement of peace terms is that of the Russian Bolsheviki, which was presented to the delegates of the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk and with which President Wilson's pro-



WOODROW WILSON,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
(New Photo by Clinedinst from Western Newspaper Union.)

gram was in substantial agreement on almost every point. Turning now to Germany and her allies, we find that there has so far been no statement either as comprehensive or specific as those of the British, American, or Russian Governments, but only the outlines of a separate peace treaty between Russia and the Teutonic Powers. This proposed separate peace agreement provides for the evacuation of Russian territories, but with provisos so formulated as to leave no doubt that the annexationist policy of the present rulers of Germany would still operate. From various utterances by German leaders we deduce what are the schemes of territorial aggrandizement, and these have also been embodied in the map illustrating Teutonic ideas of peace terms—ideas which drew from Trotzky, the Russian Foreign Minister, the declaration that the Russian people had not overthrown the Czar merely to bow the knee to German imperialism. At this writing the whole world is waiting for a formulation of German peace terms as concrete as those of Russia, Great Britain, and the United States—for an answer which will decide whether it is yet possible to talk peace or go on fighting till German imperialism is overthrown either by internal revolt or military defeat.



MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROGRAM OF WORLD PEACE



## American Soldiers in the Training Camps at Home



CAMP MILLS, WHICH WAS USED FOR TRAINING THE RAINBOW DIVISION DURING LAST SUMMER, IS NOW A WRECK AFTER THE FIRST ONSLAUGHTS OF WINTER. THE PHOTOGRAPH GIVES A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE CAMP. THOSE MEN WHO HAVE NOT YET GONE TO FRANCE WERE SENT TO ONE OF THE SOUTHERN CAMPS.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



SOLDIERS IN TRAINING ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y., KEEPING FIT BY MARCHING OVER THE FROZEN GROUND. THESE MEN ARE QUARTERED AT CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, WHICH HAS BEEN ADAPTED TO WINTER CONDITIONS. CAMP MILLS, MINEOLA, THE OTHER LONG ISLAND CAMP, IS NO LONGER IN USE.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

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## Becoming Hardened by the Rigors of Winter



CAMP WADSWORTH AT SPARTANBURG, S. C., IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL WINTER TRAINING CAMPS. MANY NEW YORKERS ARE HERE. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS FIELD ARTILLERY UNITS PRACTICING WITH THEIR GUNS. THOUGH THE WINTER IN SOUTH CAROLINA IS COMPARATIVELY MILD, IT IS COLD ENOUGH FOR VIGOROUS WORK AND HEARTY APPETITES.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS AT CAMP FUNSTON WATCHING SOME REMARKABLE ROUGH RIDING AND BRONCO BUSTING, DESPITE THE COLD WEATHER, WHICH MAKES STANDING STILL IN THE OPEN NOT THE MOST PLEASANT KINDS OF AMUSEMENT.

(Photo International Film Service.)



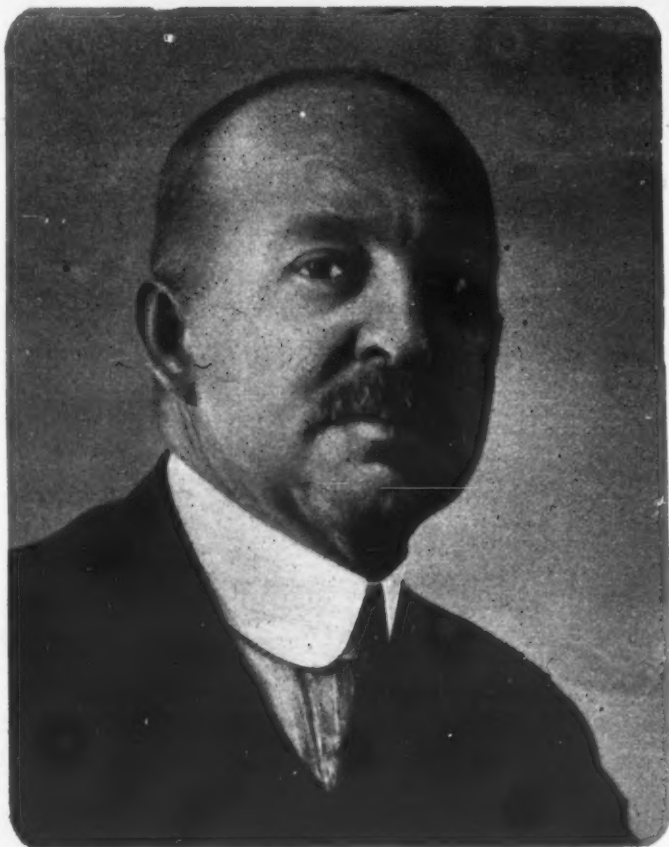


# WAR CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATION'S RAILROADS AND INDUSTRY

At Left—WALTER D. HINES, a Well-Known Railroad Attorney. Appointed Assistant Director General of Railroads.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)

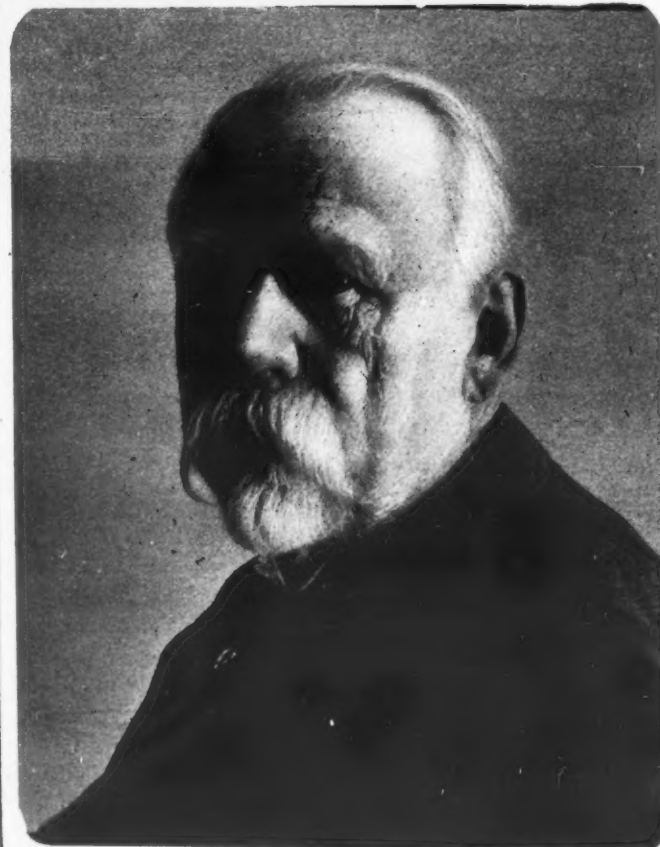


At Right—SAMUEL McROBERTS, Former Manager of the National City Bank of N. Y., Now Chief Buyer for the Army Ordnance Department.  
(© Press Illus. Service.)



HALE HOLDEN, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, One of the Five Members of the Board Appointed by Mr. McAdoo to Advise Him as Director General of Railroads. Mr. Holden Was Previously a Member of the Railroad's War Board.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)

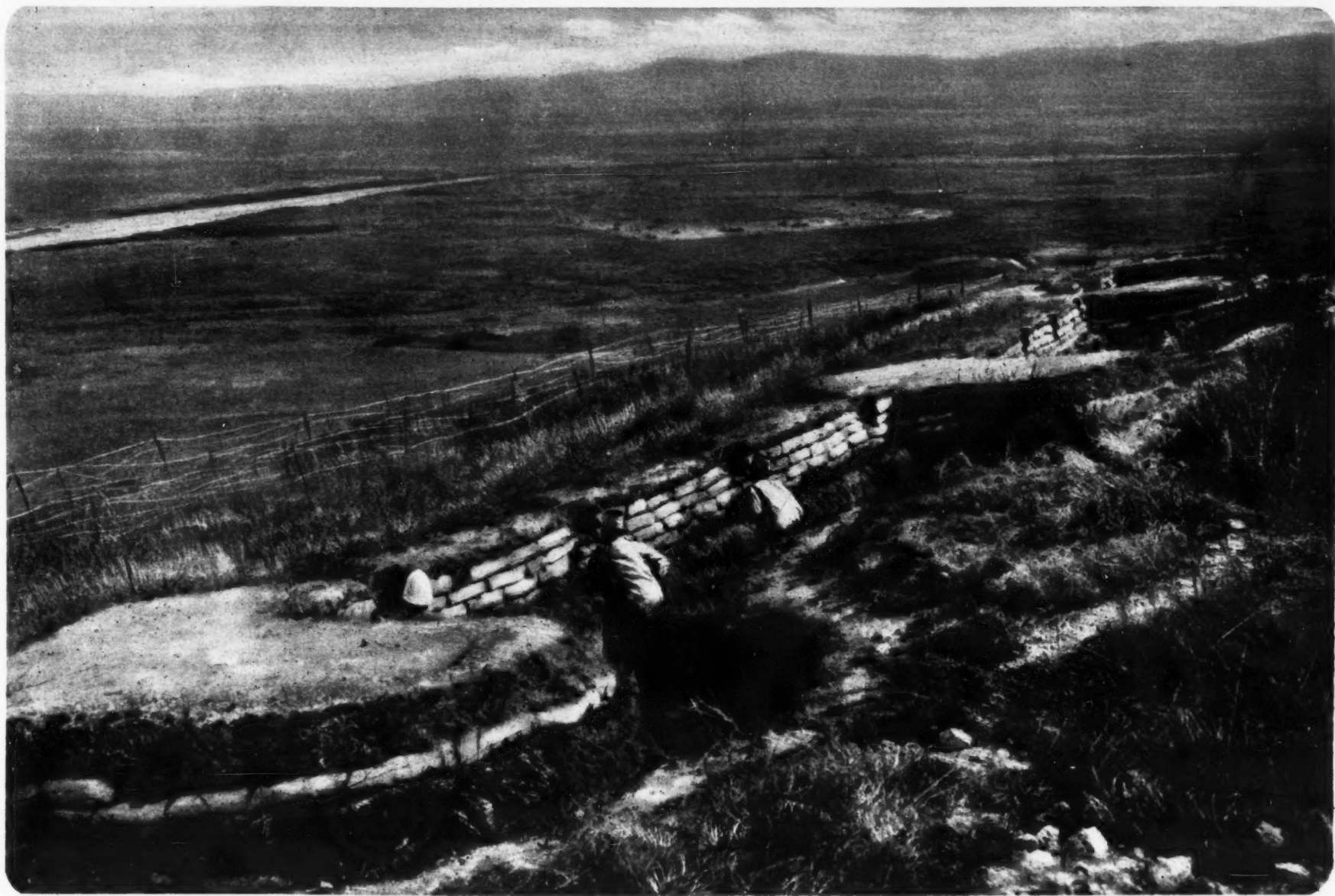
This, the Only Photograph Taken so Far of the Reorganized War Industries Board, Shows from Left to Right, Seated:—DANIEL WILLARD, Chairman; ROBERT S. BROOKINGS, R. S. LOVETT, and BERNARD BARUCH; Standing:—REAR ADMIRAL F. F. FLETCHER, HUGH FRAYNE, COL. PALMER E. PIERCE, and H. P. INGELS, Acting Secretary of the Board.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



HENRY WALTERS, Member of the New Railroads Advisory Board. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Louisville & Nashville Roads, and Well-Known in Baltimore Business Circles.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



## Scenes on the Allied Front in Macedonia



A TRENCH LINE SYSTEM IN MACEDONIA BUILT TO MEET THE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE TERRAIN. THEY DIFFER CONSIDERABLY FROM THOSE USED ON THE WESTERN FRONT. THE SOLDIERS IN THESE TRENCHES ARE SERBS.

(French Pictorial Service.)



TONKINESE TROOPS FROM FRENCH INDO-CHINA WHO ARE SERVING WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN MACEDONIA. THE HELMETS THEY ARE WEARING HAVE THE SAME CHARACTERISTIC SHAPE AS THEIR NATIVE STRAW HATS.

(French Pictorial Service.)



# The Italian Army, Reinforced by French and



SCOTTISH TROOPS RESTING  
WHILE ON THEIR WAY  
TO THE PIAVE FRONT.

(Italian Official Photo from  
Central News Photo Service.)

WINTER having begun in the Carnic Alps with all its accustomed severity, reports are already coming to hand of the difficulties the Austro-German forces are experiencing in the conduct of their Italian campaign. These difficulties, especially in the transport services, are increasing daily as the snow becomes heavier. According to military experts, the end of the fighting north of the Italian plain is in sight for both Teutons and Allies. The Teutonic attacks in the north are most certainly over, and the scene of activities must shift to the front along the Piave River. This line is very short, and, with the number of men available for its defense, there should be no difficulty in keeping the Austrians on the east bank. The Teutons have definitely failed in the Italian campaign, just as they have failed in all the other campaigns they have undertaken when success seemed surely in their grasp. The Italians, aided by French and British reinforcements, are making a determined resistance everywhere. Splendid work was done by the French when they attacked near Monte Tomba and by the Italians at Zenson on the Piave. The French attack was a surprise attack, on a relatively small scale, just north of Monte Tomba, which, because of its elevation, has been regarded as the key to the positions between the Brenta and the Piave. The Italians have resisted all attacks to take Monte Tomba, although, apparently, the Austrians have advanced to its foot. Along the Piave at Zenson the Italians stormed a machine gun nest which the Teutons had established at the only point where they had reached the west bank of the river. Like the French attack, it was a surprise and completely achieved the purpose for which it was made. The west bank of the river has now been cleared and the Italian position is intact.



A HEAVY ITALIAN GUN IN POSITION ON A HILLSIDE NEAR ASIAGO.

(Italian Official Photo from Central News Photo Service.)



## British Troops, Hold Back the Teutonic Advance



FRENCH TROOPS AT VERONA IN  
ITALY EN ROUTE FOR THE  
ITALIAN FRONT.  
(Pictorial Press Photo.)

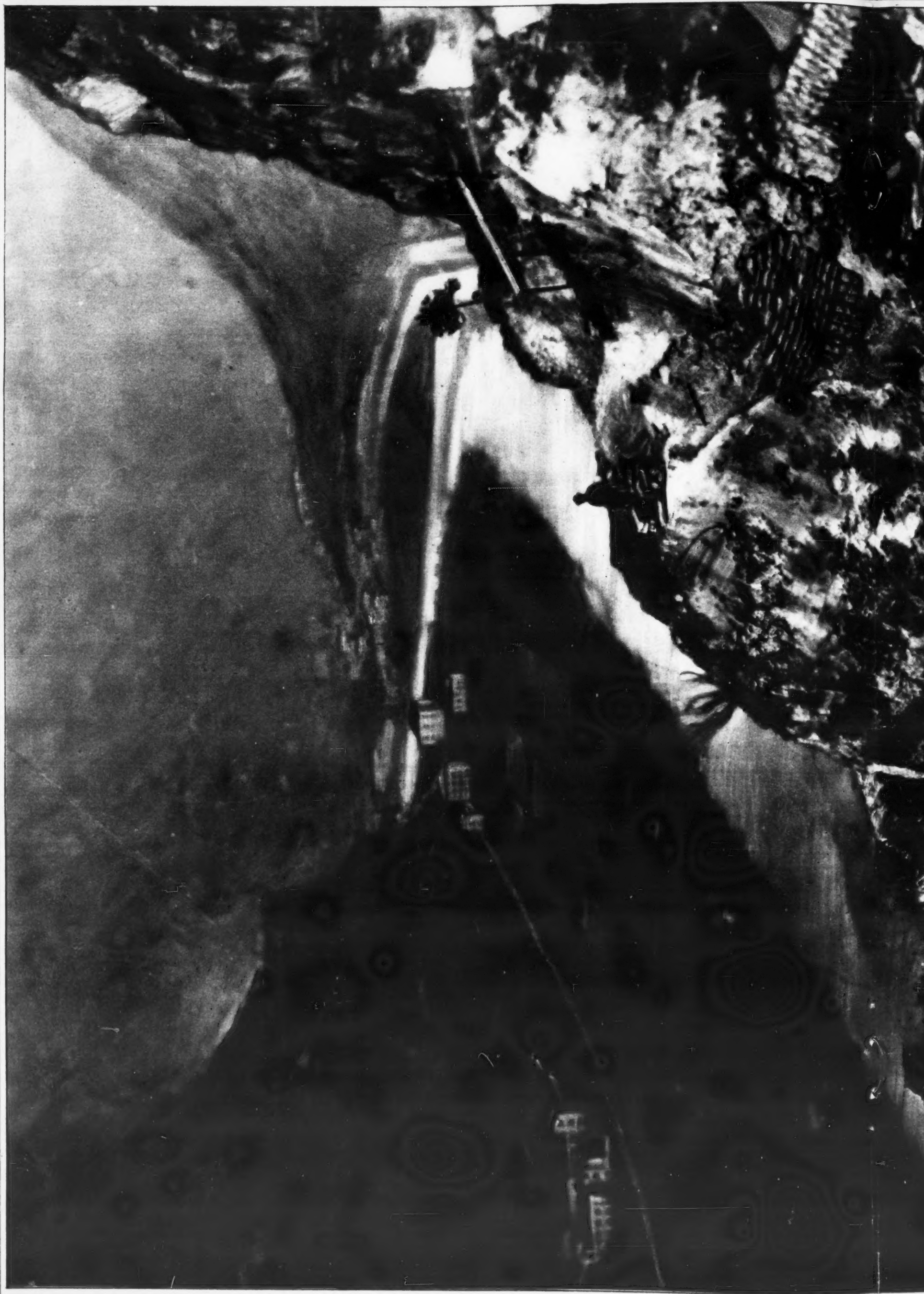


ITALIAN ADVANCED TRENCH ALONG THE PIAVE RIVER, WHERE THE ITALIANS ARE HOLDING BACK THE TEUTONIC FORCES.

(Italian Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



The Hills and Valleys Where Italy Is Holding Back the Invaders of Her Soil







♦ ♦ ♦  
ITALIAN OUTPOST ALONG THE PRECIPITOUS BANKS OF THE BRENTA RIVER. IN THIS REGION THE ITALIANS HAVE MADE A SPLENDID STAND AGAINST THE  
AUSTRO-GERMAN INVADERS. THE CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY OBVIOUSLY PROVIDES EXCELLENT VANTAGE POINTS FOR THE DEFENDERS.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



## Episodes and Scenes During the British Offensive



AT AN ADVANCED DRESSING STATION OF A SCOTTISH BATTALION. GERMAN PRISONERS HAULING UP WOUNDED MEN FROM A DUGOUT SO DEEP THAT A WINDLASS HAD TO BE USED.

(British Official Photograph from Underwood & Underwood.)



# Which Aimed at the Capture of Cambrai



OWING TO THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH THE BRITISH PUSHED FORWARD IN THE CAMBRAI OFFENSIVE, THE FIELD GUNS WHICH FOLLOWED UP THE ADVANCE HAD TO BE BROUGHT INTO ACTION WITHOUT THERE BEING PROPERLY PREPARED POSITIONS, AND SO HAD TO OPERATE IN THE OPEN. THE MEN IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND ARE STRETCHER-BEARERS.

(British Official Photograph from Underwood & Underwood.)



AT RIGHT—GERMAN PRISONERS HELPING A WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIER.

(British Official Photograph from Underwood & Underwood.)



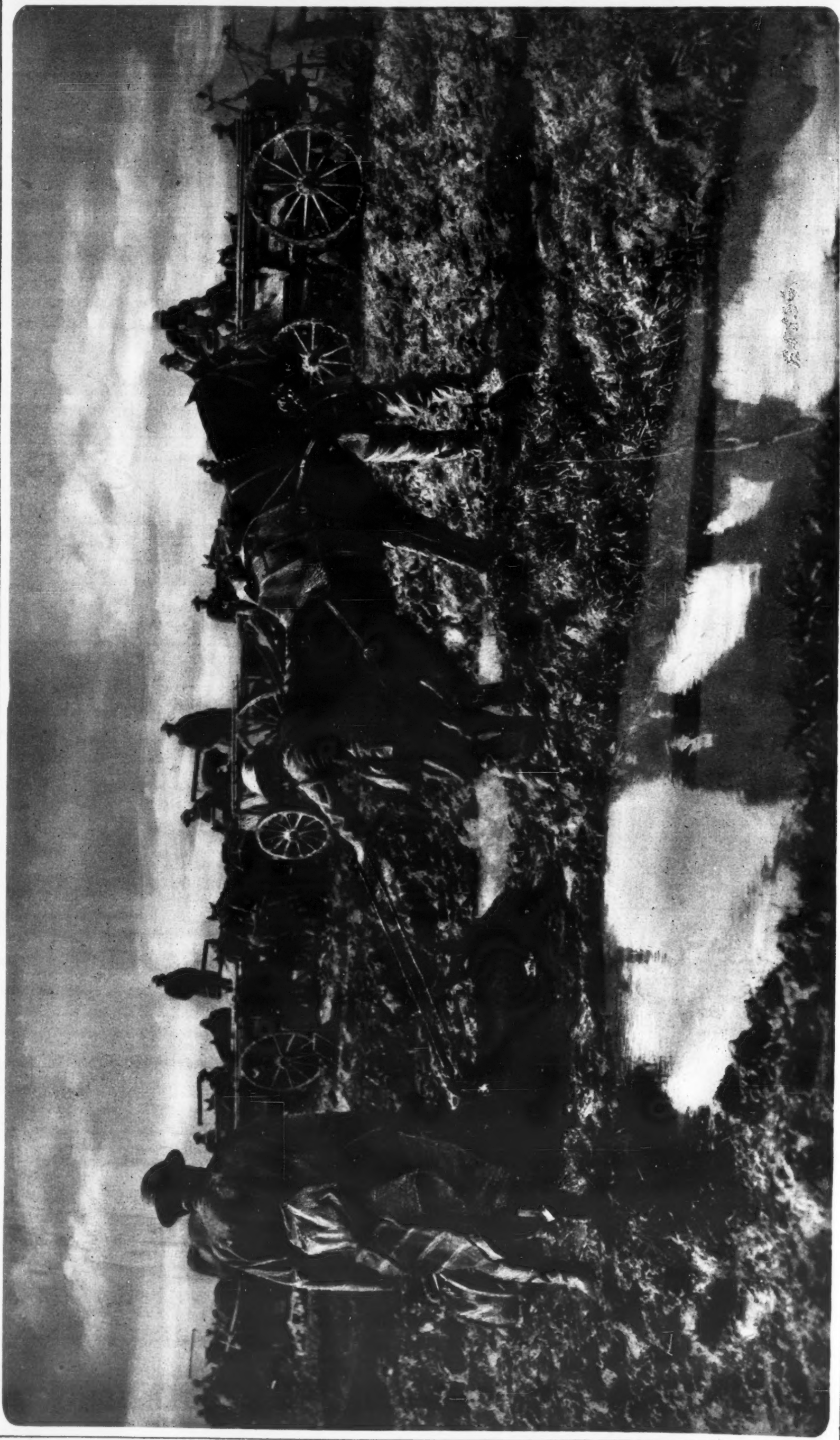
RIBECOURT, ONE OF THE VILLAGES CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH DURING THE CAMBRAI DRIVE. SOME OF THE MEN SEEN IN THE STREET ARE GERMAN PRISONERS. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN LESS THAN TWO HOURS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF THE VILLAGE

(British Official Photograph from Underwood & Underwood.)

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## The Grim Reality of Mud as a Hindrance to Military Operations



WHEN A HORSE HAS TO BE USED TO HAUL A MULE OUT OF THE MUD, WE BEGIN TO BE CONVINCED THAT THERE IS NO EXAGGERATION ABOUT THE STORIES OF THE MUD IN WHICH THE BRITISH HAD TO FIGHT IN FLANDERS.

(Photo International Film Service.)

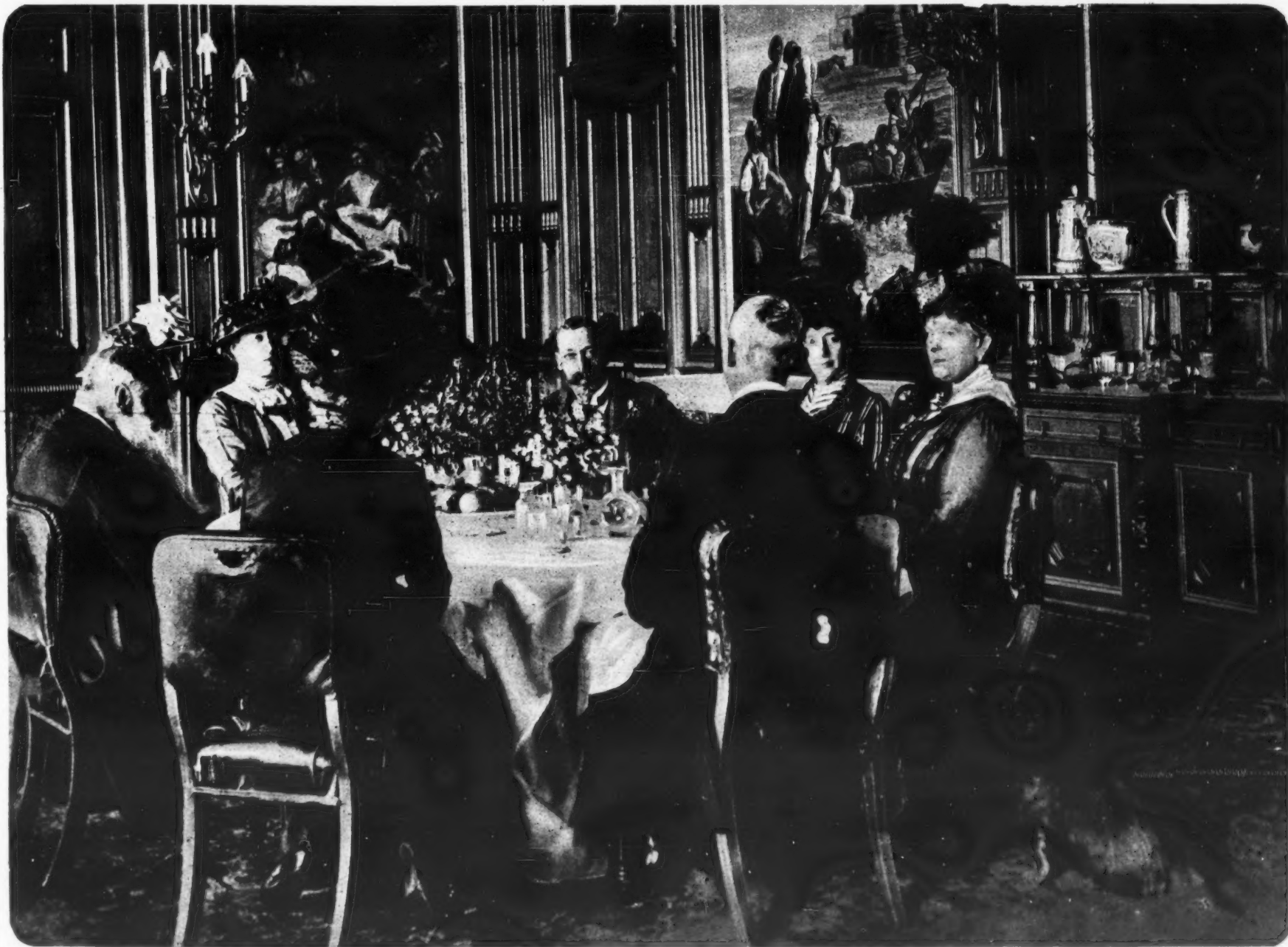


## The Accustomed Ways of Peace No More



AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN SIGHTSEEING IN DEVASTATED FRANCE.

A party of United States Congressmen during a visit to the British front saw the church at Albert, now famous for its leaning Madonna. *(British Official Photograph, from Underwood & Underwood.)*

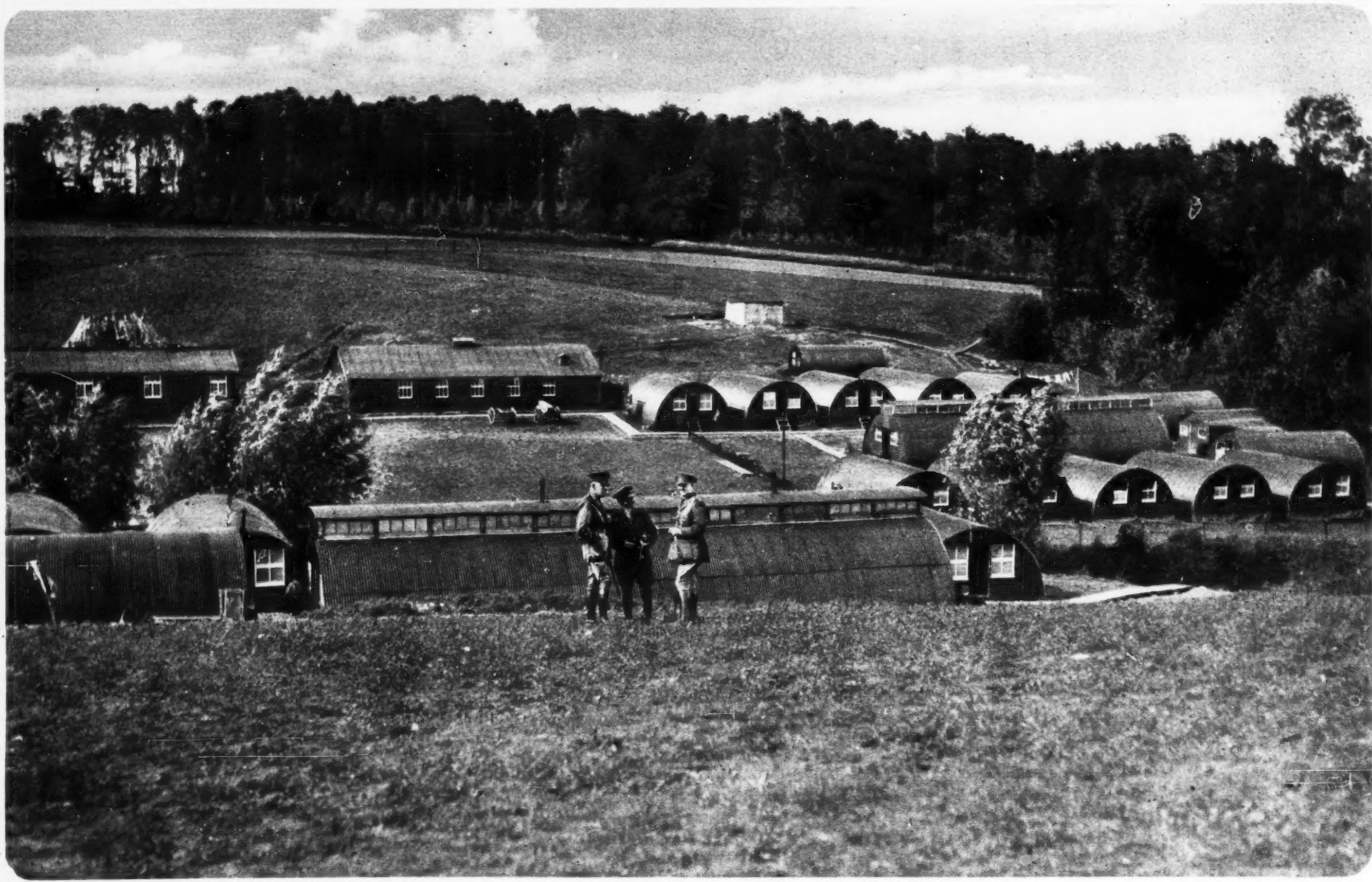


THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY PRACTICING ECONOMY.

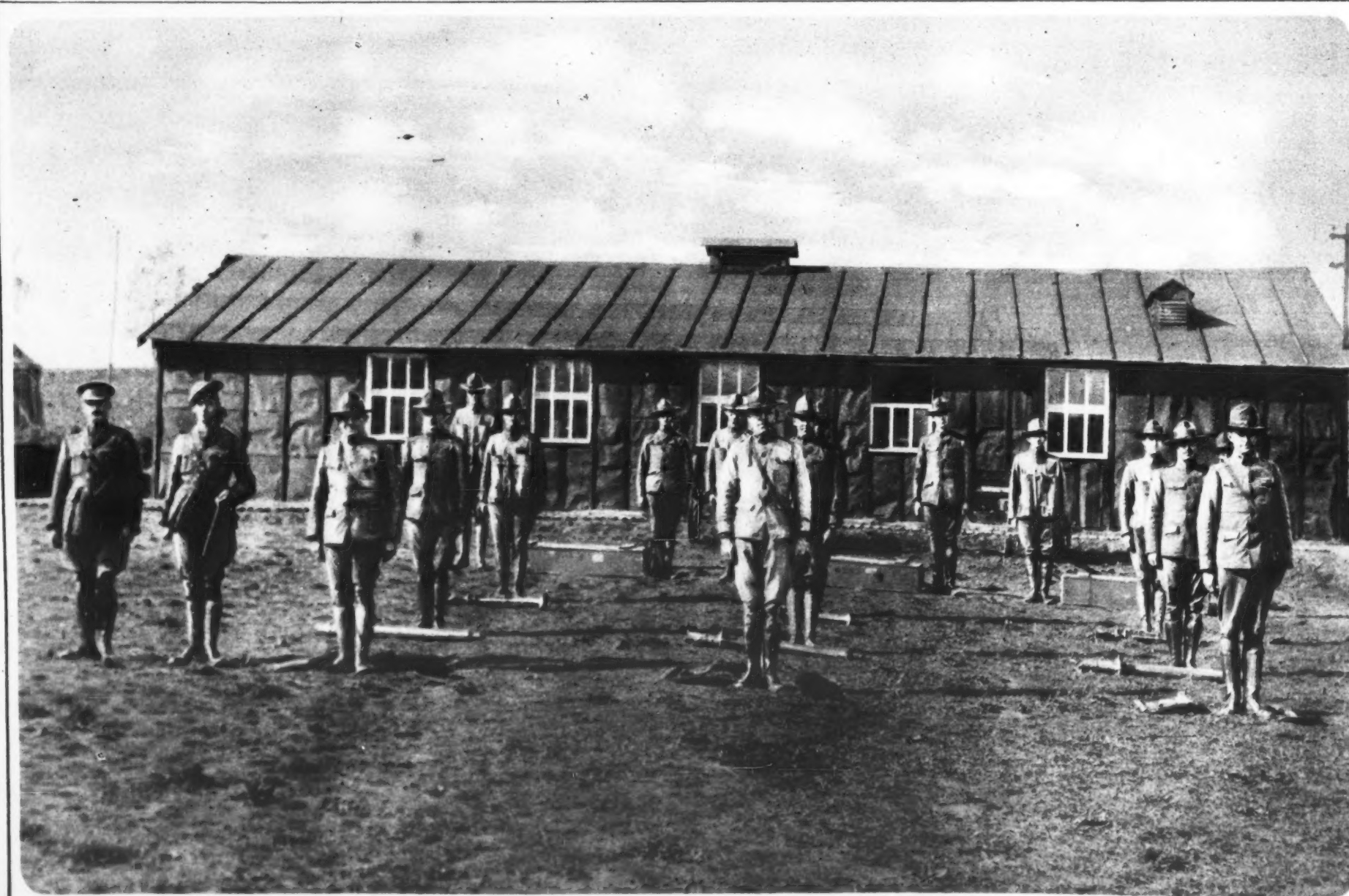
The British Royal Family is setting an example of wartime economy and simplicity. At King George's table all flunkies have been dispensed with and the diners serve themselves. The service is extremely simple and, to effect economy in the much-needed foods, dessert is dispensed with. This British official photograph shows the Royal Family at a quiet meal. From left to right are General Sir Dighton Probyn, extra equerry to the King, Princess Mary, Princess Victoria, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, a bedchamber woman to Queen Alexandra, King George, Colonel Sir H. Davidson, Queen Mother Alexandra, and Queen Mary. *(© Underwood & Underwood.)*



# United States Officers in France Who Are Training



GENERAL VIEW OF THE --- BRITISH CORPS SCHOOL WHERE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE ARE LEARNING BRITISH METHODS IN MODERN WARFARE. THE SCHOOL IS BEHIND THE LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.



AMERICAN OFFICERS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE HANDLING OF THE STOKES MORTAR AT THE --- BRITISH CORPS SCHOOL. THIS AMERICAN INVENTION IS MOST EFFECTIVE IN TRENCH WARFARE.



## at a British Army School on the Western Front



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SCHOOL ESTABLISHED BY THE BRITISH BEHIND THE WESTERN FRONT FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS. IN THE FOREGROUND: PRACTICE TRENCH AND DUMMIES FOR BAYONET EXERCISES.

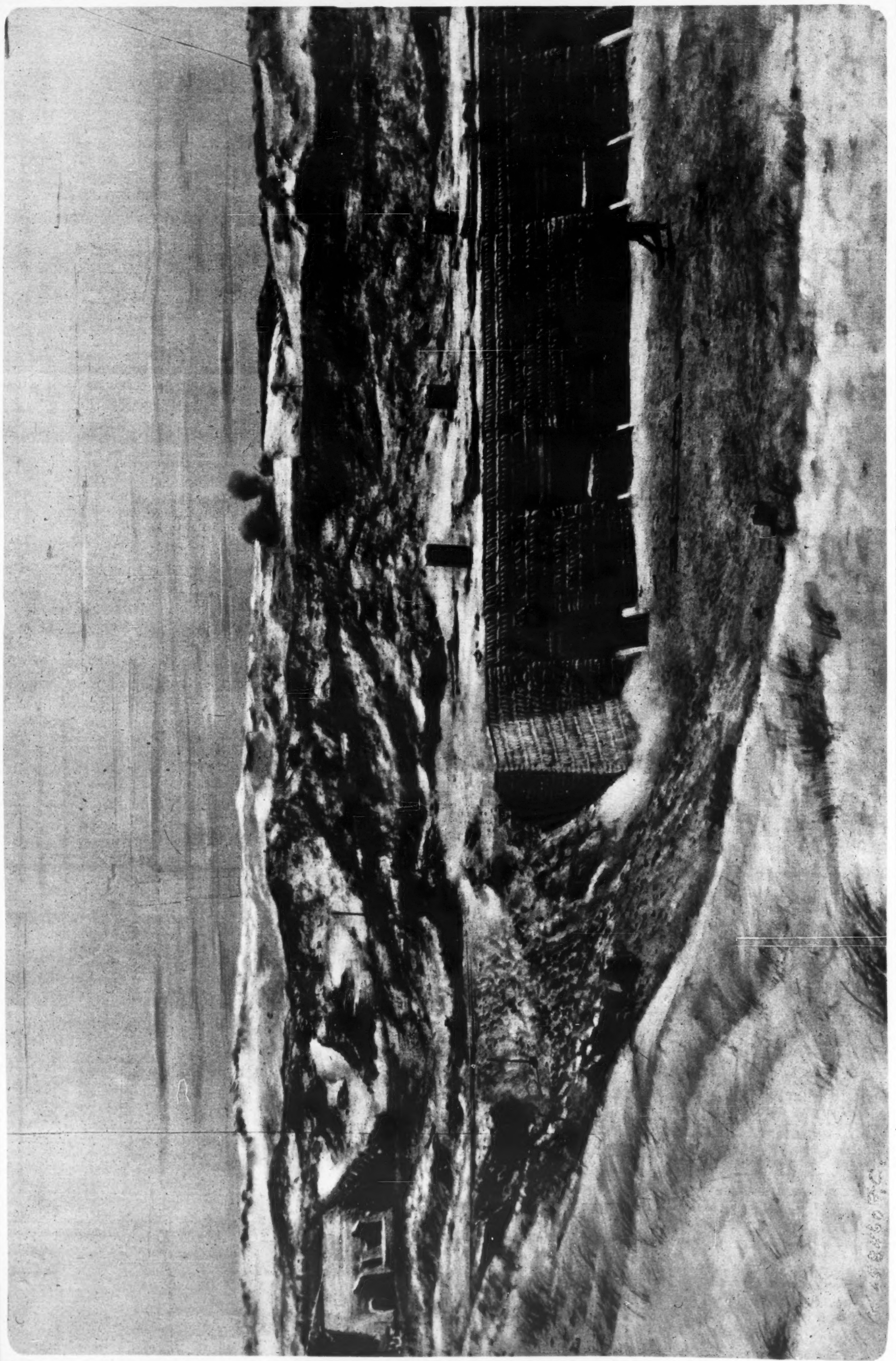
**F**RENCH instructors have been mainly responsible for the training of the American Expeditionary Force on the western front. But as we have also a good deal to learn from the British, who have made great developments in fighting methods during the last three years, a number of United States officers have been sent to the school connected with one of the British army corps in France. The absence of the language difficulty is also an advantage in favor of accepting the services of British instructors. A recent announcement states that there are to be training camps for Americans in England as well as in France, indicating that the British are going to co-operate in the making of our new fighting force to a greater extent than was originally anticipated. It is no longer a secret that the first American troops to receive their baptism of fire in France, while undergoing intensive training in trenches, were on a sector facing toward German Lorraine—the only front through which war could be carried into the heart of Germany. Some of the leading French strategists are convinced of the value of making a great offensive in this region, but they have never been able to overcome the opposition to the project. Since American troops have arrived on the western front and will, when ready for operations on a large scale, be used not as mere auxiliaries of the French and British armies, speculation has been revived as to whether the American offensive will be directed against German Lorraine.



AMERICAN OFFICERS ENGAGED IN RIFLE, GRENADE, AND BOMBING PRACTICE IN FRANCE UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF BRITISH OFFICER-INSTRUCTORS.

(British Official Photographs, from Underwood & Underwood.)

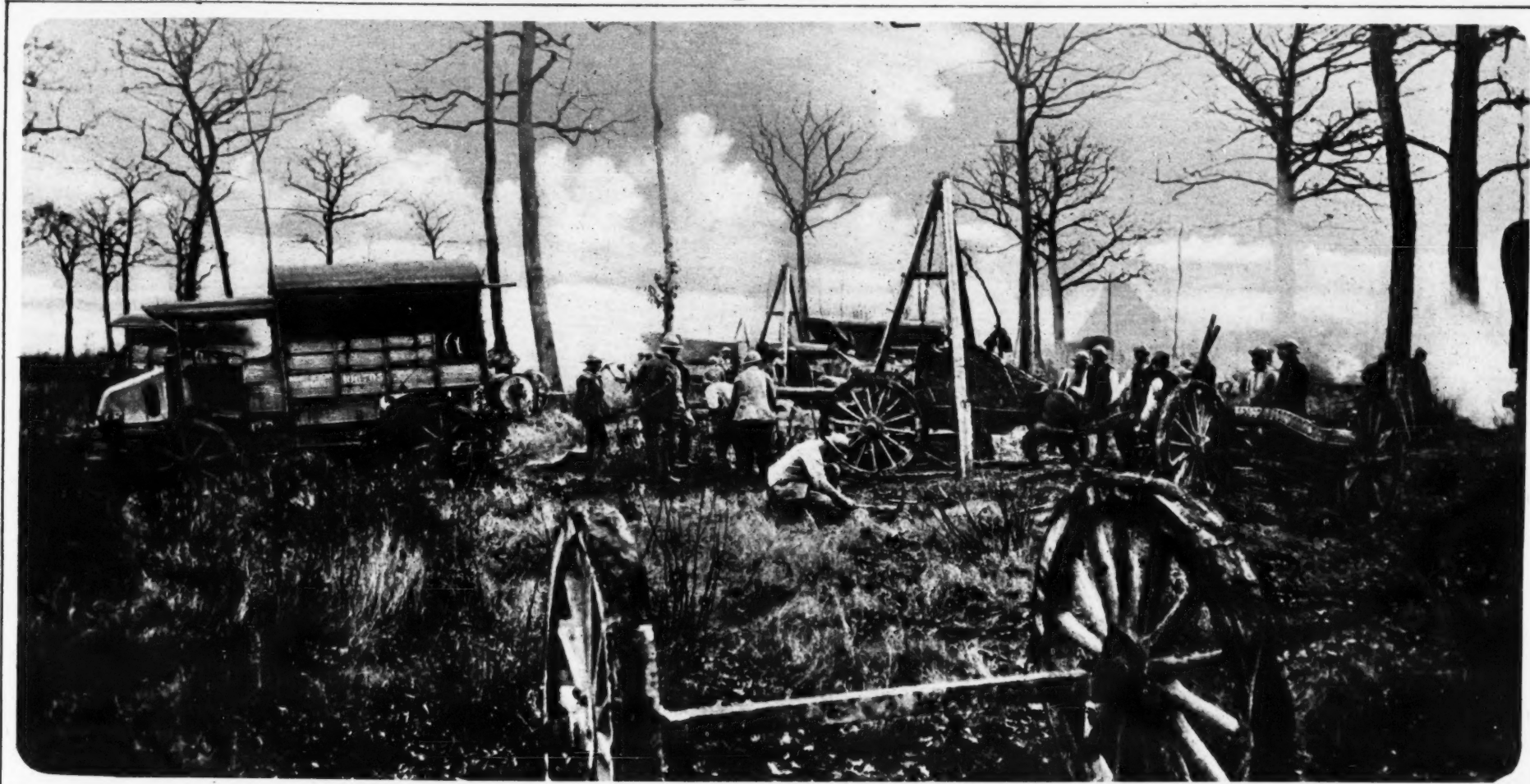




◆ TUNNELED SHELTERS IN A BRITISH DEFENSE POSITION ON THE FLANDERS COAST. (G. Underwood & Underwood.) ◆



## On the Franco-Belgian Line in Flanders



A BATTERY OF FRENCH MORTARS BEING PLACED IN POSITION. ALTHOUGH THE LINE IN FLANDERS IS MAINLY HELD BY THE BRITISH, THE FRENCH HAVE SENT UNITS TO ASSIST THEM.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



A FRENCH MACHINE GUN UNIT IN A FIRST LINE TRENCH IN FLANDERS. THE POSITION CHOSEN IS ON THE ROOF OF A CONCRETE SHELTER.  
(French Pictorial Service.)



## In Brazil, the Leading South American Nation at War



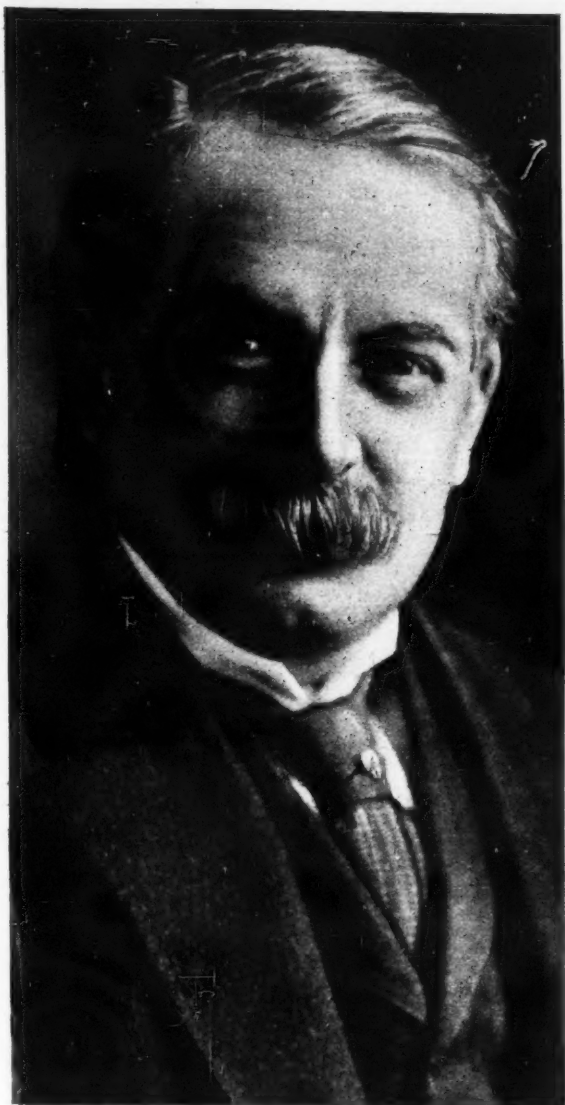
SANTOS, ONE OF THE LEADING CITIES AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, THE LEADING SOUTH AMERICAN NATION WHICH HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY. BEFORE THE WAR BRAZIL WAS A COUNTRY MUCH FAVORED BY GERMAN SETTLERS.  
(Photo Brown & Dawson.)



GENERAL VIEW OF RIO DE JANEIRO, THE CAPITAL AND LARGEST CITY OF BRAZIL. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE AVENIDA RIO BRANCO, THE MAIN THOROUGHFARE OF THE CITY.  
(© Newman Traveltalks & Brown & Dawson.)



## A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



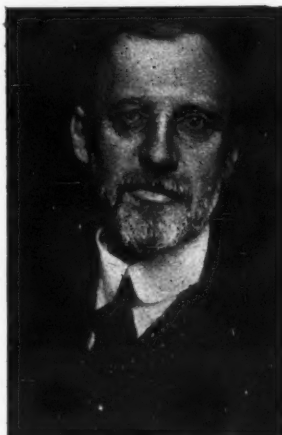
David Lloyd George.  
The British Premier.  
(Central News Photo Service.)

**D**AVID LLOYD GEORGE, the British Prime Minister, whose recent statement of war aims constitutes one of the most important utterances since the beginning of the war, has risen to his high position from very humble origins. He was born at Manchester on Jan. 17, 1863, of Welsh parentage. He spent his youth in Wales, where he acquired an intense hatred of landlords. When he became a lawyer he used to defend poachers, and at all times take the side of the poor against the rich. Developing his great oratorical ability, and being equally eloquent in Welsh and English, he was elected as a Radical member of the House of Commons for Carnarvon Boroughs in 1890. But he did not become a national figure until the outbreak of the South African war, which he opposed most strenuously and fearlessly. He was branded as a pro-Boer, and at a famous meeting at Birmingham had a narrow escape from an angry mob. After the war, however, he regained much of the popularity as a Radical leader, and when the Liberals returned to office in 1905 was made President of the Board of Trade in the Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet. On Asquith becoming Prime Minister in 1908, Lloyd George was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, a post which he retained until late in 1915. Among many measures which he fathered, three in particular caused great and widespread excitement because of their epoch-marking character. These were a bill for old age pensions (1908); a most radical budget (1909), in which he proposed drastic taxation of land values, and a national insurance bill (1911). He was one of Asquith's strongest aids in forcing the passage of the Parliament Act which limited the veto powers of the House of Lords. In 1913 he began a campaign to restore the land to the people by breaking up some of the large estates, but that campaign was halted by the beginning of the war in August, 1914. When the Asquith Coalition Cabinet was formed, in May, 1915, Lloyd George resigned as Chancellor to become Minister of Munitions. After holding that office for a year, and accomplishing a great work in reorganizing and speeding up the production of war material by Great Britain, he became Secretary of State for War, and on Dec. 6, 1916, he was appointed Prime Minister.

**E**ARL READING, who has been appointed High Commissioner and Special Ambassador to the United States, was originally Rufus Daniel Isaacs, the son of a fruit merchant, born in London in 1860. Educated at the University College School, London, and in Brussels and Hanover, the spirit of adventure moved him to go to sea for a time and then to try his fortune as a stockbroker, but without success. Later he acted as his father's agent on the Continent. Finally he took up the study of the law, was called to the bar in 1887, and rapidly made a name for his forensic skill. He was elected to the House of Commons as a Liberal, from Reading, in 1904. Six years later he was made Solicitor General, and again in 1910 was appointed Attorney General. Subsequently, he was admitted to the Cabinet, although the Attorney General as such never holds Cabinet rank. In 1913 he was named Lord Chief Justice of England, being the first Jew to hold this position. In 1915 Lord Reading, as he now became known, came to the United States as head of the Anglo-French Commission which arranged for the American loan of \$500,000,000 to the Allies. Sir Cecil



Earl Reading.  
(Central News Photo.)



Sir C. Spring-Rice.  
(© Brown Bros.)

Arthur Spring-Rice who has just left the British Embassy at Washington, has spent most of his life in the diplomatic service of his country. Born in 1859, educated at Eton and Oxford, and having served as private secretary to Earl Granville and as precis writer to Earl Rosebery, he has been engaged in diplomatic work at Brussels, Washington, Tokio, Berlin, Constantinople, Teheran, Cairo, and Petrograd. While Minister to Persia and Consul General at Teheran he helped to frame the Anglo-Russian convention. In 1908 he was appointed Minister to Sweden, and in 1912 became the British Ambassador to the United States in succession to James Bryce. He is a scholar and poet as well as a diplomat. He has received honorary degrees from universities in Canada and the United States, and some of his verse has appeared recently in American periodicals.

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**F**INLAND, one of the latest countries to declare itself an independent republic, has been a Grand Duchy under Russian rule since 1809, but has been largely independent in administrative affairs. Situated between the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland (the great arms of the Baltic Sea), and bounded on the north by Norway and on the east by the Russian Governments of Archangel and Olonetz, its greatest length is 717 miles; its greatest width, 370 miles, and its total area, 125,784 square miles. The country is comparatively flat, and largely



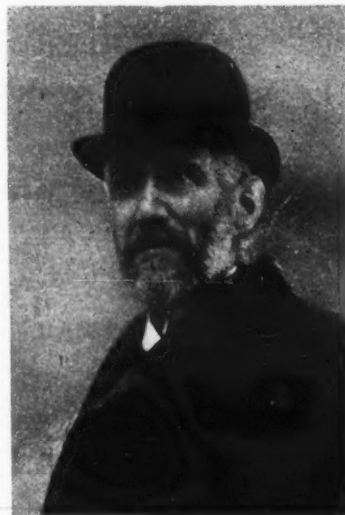
Dr. K. Ignatius,  
Finland's Envoy to U. S.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)

covered with forests. Agriculture and dairying are the chief industries of the majority of the people. The population of Finland in 1910 was 3,030,400. The Grand Duchy preserved its ancient Constitution until 1897, when its autonomy was attacked by the Russian Government. In the course of the next few years Russian rule grew heavier and caused great discontent throughout the country. In 1904 Bobrikof, the Governor General, was assassinated. In 1905 a coalition of the Constitutionalists and the Social Democrats took advantage of trouble in Petrograd and succeeded in winning certain concessions from the new Governor General, Prince Obolenski. Their demands included the freedom of the press, the deposition of Russian officials, and a reorganization of the Diet on the basis of universal suffrage, possessed by every citizen, male or female, more than 24 years of age. These demands were granted, and a new Diet was organized, consisting of a single chamber of 200 members, elected for three years. Trouble was again rife in 1908 when the Russian Government again tried to interfere with the powers of the Finnish Diet, and the difficulties of clashing interests had not been settled when the present war began. Finland is remarkable for being the first country in the world in whose Parliament the Socialists have the majority over all other parties combined. In June, 1916, they elected 103 of the total 200 representatives in the Diet, 24 of the Socialists elected being women. It seems, therefore, that the Government of the new republic, like that of Russia, is under Socialist control. So far Finland as an independent State has been recognized by the Bolshevik, French, Swedish, and German Governments.

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## REPORTS

recently to hand state that the Irish Convention is making excellent progress in framing a system of self-government which will reconcile all but the most inveterate lovers of dissension. This is largely due to Sir Horace Plunkett, famous for his work as an agricultural organizer and his statesman-like grasp of the Irish problem. Plunkett is one

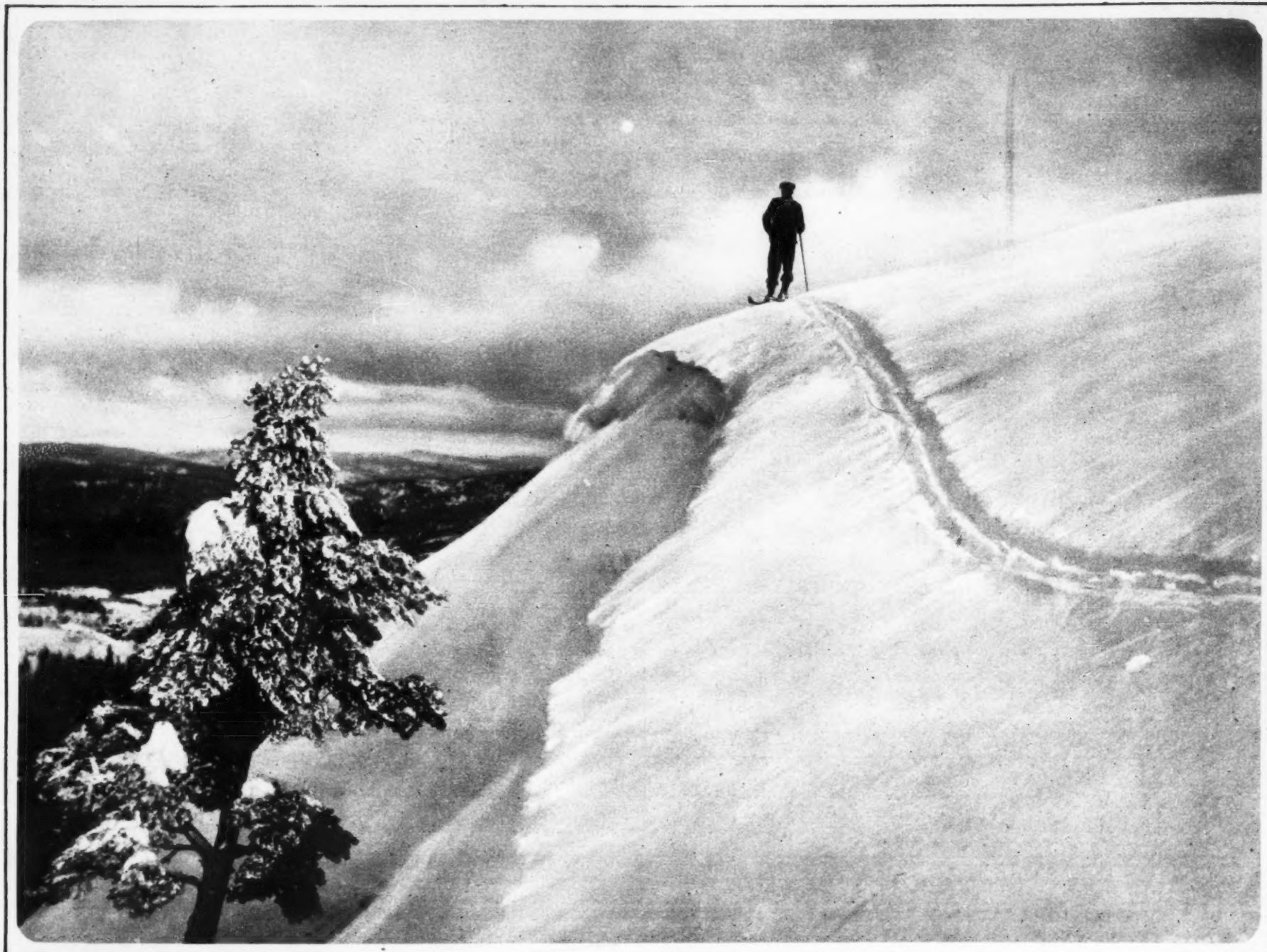


Sir Horace Plunkett,  
Chairman Irish Convention.  
(Photo Bain News Service.)

of the very few men who is trusted by both Nationalists and Unionists, and when the convention opened on July 25 it was natural that he should be elected Chairman by unanimous vote. All parties and interests were represented except the Sinn Feiners and the O'Brienites, the apostles of the "All For Ireland" idea. The situation in Ireland today is hardly what it was some years ago, in the fiercest period of agitation. The farmers have become much more prosperous, both because of the Land Purchase act and the adoption of agricultural co-operation. There is, therefore, not the bitterness against the British aristocratic landowners there once was, because many of these landowners have sold their holdings. The new farming class is still Nationalist, still demands Home Rule, but, as is reflected in the attitude of their leader, John Redmond, it is also becoming much more conservative, and in an Irish Parliament may be expected to become an agrarian party like other European agrarian parties. On the other hand, the Ulster business men who feared spoliation by the Nationalists are beginning to see that the new farming class, with its vested interests, will not be such a menace as a poor and oppressed peasantry would be if armed with political power. Economic interest therefore is bringing the manufacturers of the North and the farmers of the South to an agreement.



## Neutral Switzerland Surrounded by Belligerents



ON ALL SIDES SWITZERLAND IS SURROUNDED BY BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—ITALY, FRANCE, GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. ALTHOUGH THE WAR HAS STOPPED THE USUAL FLOW OF TOURISTS AND SPORTING FOLK WHO USED TO GO TO SWITZERLAND FOR THE ALPINE SPORTS, THE SWISS THEMSELVES ARE ENJOYING THEM AS USUAL. THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT ST. MORITZ SHOWS A SKIER ON A MOUNTAIN TOP. (© Western Newspaper Union.)



THE LITTLE OLD HOUSE ON THE TOP OF THE HILL AT ST. MORITZ, WHERE SPORTSMEN STOP FOR REFRESHMENTS. THE PICTURE IS A MASTERPIECE OF THE GREATEST OF ALL PAINTERS, MOTHER NATURE.

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